

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 14, 1920.

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SIERRA 52

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 148 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 823 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoes—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druid's Hall, 44 Page.
Piano Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 3 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stereographers—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—44 Page.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, B. and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 823 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1920

No. 15

Need For Health Insurance

By Richard Caverly.

Rome grew fat and fell.

So, at least, Dr. Watson S. Rankin of Raleigh, N. C., president of the American Public Health Association, told the Association of Life Insurance Presidents on December 5, 1919, at the Hotel Astor.

"Good health and good government," he said, "are the two essentials of a great and permanent civilization. These conditions are reciprocal and complimentary. Neither can exist without the other. Greece had good government until malaria imported through her victorious soldiers and their tropical captives, undermined the health of her people. Rome taught the world law and government until prosperity brought indolence, and indolence social inertia and obesity with loss of endurance of physical and moral stresses, and with these came licentiousness and with licentiousness disease, and along with disease unhappiness, envy, suspicion, intrigues, conspiracies and civic disorganization."

Dr. Rankin told the insurance men that in each group of seventy-one Americans one dies each year, two were ill all the time, thirty were in impaired health, twenty-five lay within the "Zone of health," and only thirteen within the "zone of vigor." To visualize his argument he used a diagram seventy-one inches long, each inch representing an individual in a group of seventy-one persons which furnished, he said, "a representative cross-section of the health conditions of the American people." He added:

"Our 110,000,000 population consists of 1,500,000 of these composite groups of seventy-one. The first inch indicates the 1,500,000 deaths that occur annually in the United States. The next two inches represent the 3,000,000 people that are in bed all the time. That is to say, there are 700 days of sickness for each death, or two persons in bed during the whole year for every person that dies.

"The next portion of the social life line lies between the 30 and 70 per cent level of vitality, spans the great broad zone of physical impairment, corresponds with thirty inches on the base line of the chart, and indicates, therefore, the health level of about 45,000,000 American people, a population the size that of France. This figure at first staggers our belief, and we cannot help but question. Let us do a little analyzing.

"In this zone of vitality we would find nearly 1,000,000 cases of tuberculosis not yet bedridden, but going about, most of them, sowing the seed of death in new soil. We would find many of the 2,500,000 cases of venereal diseases that develop annually in this country, millions living below 70 per cent of their vitality and efficiency as a result of constipation and its allied ills, and that ill-defined but large group of troubles which pass under the general term indigestion, many of the 5 per cent group of school-children with impaired hearing, the 10 per cent suffering from adenoid and tonsil troubles and the 20 per cent who have visual defects. In this zone are many cases of unrecognized insanity of the psychosis which border on insanity. You know it is a fact that we have more persons in insane asylums in the United States than we have in colleges and universities.

"In this zone of impairment are 2,000,000 to

3,000,000 cases of hookworm disease and malaria. Between these levels of vitality are many persons with local infections, infections that are laying the foundation or have already reached the stage of rheumatism, valvular disease of the heart and degenerative diseases of the blood vessels.

"Next the social life line, passing between the levels of 70 and 90 per cent vitality, spans the zone of health and represents a population of 37,500,000. These are not physically perfect, but they are healthy; they are to all appearances normal; they are physically efficient. The defects included in this zone are the slighter defects. Here would be found that large group of persons who suffer from mild forms of intemperance, such as overeating or undereating, too much tobacco, too much coffee, overwork, lack of exercise, too little sleep. Here, too, would be found a large number of the mildest cases of hookworm disease and malaria.

"Finally, we come to the last section of the social life line, lying above the 90 per cent level and representing the vitality level of 19,500,000 vigorous American citizens. Here, on the mountain heights of being, always within sight of the promised land, inspired by an irrepressible faith, live those who enjoy the blessings of hygiene."

William W. McClench of Springfield, president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, presided at the meeting, which was the thirteenth annual assemblage and was attended by 250 company executives.

W. A. Day, president of the Equitable Life, astonished even this audience by declaring the "volume of new insurance which life insurance companies have induced the people to take during 1919 promises to reach \$7,712,000,000," which is \$3,010,000,000 more than was written last year, and nearly \$4,613,000,000 or 149 per cent more than was written in 1914.

THE SHIPYARD STRIKE.

Made desperate by their inability to obtain men able to do the work of shipbuilding, the bay district shipbuilders are sending agents over all California in an attempt to recruit sufficient mechanics to keep their yards running. The campaign for men is being carried on mainly in the smaller towns and in the country districts, the shipbuilders hoping that the mechanics resigning in these places are not aware of the strike conditions that prevail in the Bay district yards.

The shipbuilders offer special inducements as bait for these mechanics to come to the Bay cities. Wages as high as \$9 a day are offered. The men are offered transportation and in some cases free lodging.

This frantic attempt of the shipbuilders has been without success. The story of the great fight of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Workers, now in its eighth month, is known to union labor throughout California, and there is no disposition on the part of union men to do anything that will weaken the position of the strikers, much less to act as strike-breakers and to take the places of men who are fighting for the maintenance of union rights.

Meanwhile conditions in the unfair shipyards are almost completely demoralized. Virtually no

work is being done and when occasionally a piece of work is turned out, it is usually several months overdue. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation of San Francisco has announced that it will soon launch hull No. 5277, a tanker for the Vacuum Oil Company. This hull was to have been launched November 12th, and its launching has been postponed on five different occasions.

Several amusing incidents have occurred in the shipyards in regard to the so-called "American Plan." Mr. Minor Chipman, an alleged efficiency expert, was hired by the California Metal Trades Association, the organization of employers, to devise a plan of organization for the men working in the yards to take the place of the union organization. He came out with what he called a "special type of organization," which was none other than the infamous "American Plan."

Mr. Chipman's scheme demanded so much from the workers and was so exacting in its requirements that a man had to devote himself to several different kinds of work at the same time, so that even the strike-breakers revolted and refused to work according to the plan.

To do the work of mechanics, the shipbuilders brought in schoolboys, who had had some training in industrial schools. These youthful aspirants were given a rating higher than that of laborer or helper and were called improvers. It was found that these boys were complete failures so far as doing any work was concerned. They were too inexperienced to do the work of mechanics; and being young, they had a strong propensity to play, which impulse, from all accounts, was readily yielded to; so they did no work.

A cursory examination of the "Policy and Shop Rules" adopted by the California Metal Trades Association is enough to convince even the most trusting union man that the Association plans to disrupt completely his organization and to make him an industrial slave.

In its statement of policy the Association says, "We recognize the right of the employee to organize, but will not permit coercive measures . . . to compel employers to deal therewith." It will be noticed that the employers recognize the right of the employees to organize, but recognize no obligation on their part to deal with such organization. If the employers really intend to deal with the unions, there would be no need on the part of the unions to use coercive measures.

Another gem from the statement of policy of the Association is the following: "It is the privilege of the employee to leave our employ when he sees fit, and of the employer to discharge an employee when he sees fit." That is, the worker has the "freedom" to leave a shop where conditions are bad and to work in another shop (if he can get work) where the conditions are equally bad.

The employer reserves the right to discharge any employee he pleases. That is, if a man tries to organize his fellow workers, if he protests against bad conditions, if in any way he asserts his rights in a manner displeasing to the employer, he can be discharged, and probably by a "gentlemen's agreement" among the employers, be kept from earning a livelihood at his trade.

A colored soldier in France went to another camp to visit a friend of his and just as he arrived German shells began to fall thick and fast. He turned and began to run in the opposite direction for dear life, but met a colored sergeant who said: "Boy, where is you all goin'."

The frightened soldier replied: "I ain't a goin' nowhere. I'se getting away from where I is."—American Legion Weekly.

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THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM.

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

(Continued.)

By John E. Bennett.

How Value in Land Is Made.

Value in land, or social value, is made by the individual in industry making a thing or rendering a service; that is, while making unit value. The unit value is made consciously; but the social value is made unconsciously. The builder of the engine knows he is making it, and is aware of the value he is creating. He does not know that at the same time he is creating another value—social value. When he has finished his machine he knows where its value is and how much of such value he has created; but he does not know where is the value he has made in the land, or how much of it he has made. Hence the maker of the social value cannot be identified.

The Social Value Is Created Through Initiative.

The making of the thing or rendering the service constitutes Initiative. Hence social value is made through Initiative. That is, social value is unconsciously made by persons in society while moving or pursuing old enterprise and new enterprise. So long as free land exists it is the tendency of Initiative to continuously arise to new things and better ways of performance. As Initiative rises the quantity of social value is enlarged. Increasing population does not create social value; it merely spreads it.

For example: If the site of San Francisco was occupied by 400,000 African savages, there would be no value upon the land. The Africans would be without Initiative, would not be co-operative, but would take their livings direct from Nature, being fish from the bay. If this population were increased from 400,000 to 600,000, no value would be added to the land. With huts on poles, roofed with grass, and the people without industry, a lot at the center would have no more value than one at the edge of the big village. Either could be bought for a red tin of tobacco. Let us suppose, however, that we have here a white population of 20,000 persons, all living in the primitive early-day cabins, the adjacent country devoted chiefly to grazing and growing hay. As the industries of the area changed to higher forms—as shipping rose, as factories were started and grew, and buildings changed from one story to five stories, with business accordingly: although the population remained static at 20,000, value of the lots would rise. It is when the two forces are joined—rising Initiative and increasing population, that social value is increased and pushed onward over new areas.

The Amount of Value in Land Indicates the Extent of Possible Co-operation Upon Such Spot.

The quantity of the value in a piece of land measures the degree and extent which people may co-operate through use of that area. A lot in the business center may be worth a million dol-



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How to Read Your Gas Meter

If you will look at your gas meter, you will notice three dials. That on the left hand, marked 100 thousand, registers 10,000 cubic feet of gas from one figure to the next. The middle dial, marked 10 thousand, registers 1000 cubic feet from one figure to the next. The dial on the right, marked 1 thousand, registers 100 cubic feet from one figure to the next.

In reading, note the direction in which the pointers move, as indicated by the arrows, and set down the reading from LEFT to RIGHT, using the figure that the hand has last passed, unless the hand just covers the figure.

Suppose, for instance, that the pointer on the left hand dial rests nearest the figure 5, that on the middle dial nearest 3, and that on the right hand dial nearest 2; the whole reading, then, is 53,200 cubic feet. And that represents the total consumption of gas registered by that meter. Now, subtract from that the total amount registered at last month's reading and you have your consumption of gas for the month. Apply the rate per 1000 cubic feet and you know the amount of your gas bill.

TRY READING YOUR OWN METER. You will find it is very easy to take periodic readings and keep a check on your gas consumption.

Should the Company's meter-reader make an error and over-read or under-read your meter, the mis-readings will automatically correct themselves the following month, and your next bill will be correspondingly less, or more, and no real injustice done to either the consumer or the Company.

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lars. It will be worth such amount only because it is suited to have placed upon it, say, a fifteen-story building. Such a building there is possible and practicable, because the spot is fitting to assemble there, say, 3,000 people in offices, engaged in various lines of highly organized industry. A lot of equal size on the outskirts of the city would contain no such power to enable people to co-operate upon it. If such a building were put on the latter lot, and the 3,000 persons were placed in it, they would soon all leave and move down town, for the spot, not having sufficient value, would be unable to facilitate their several operations.

For the People to Be Kept Fully Employed the Social Value Must Be Used Promptly as Made and to Its Full Extent.

In order that the people may be kept always fully co-operative, it is necessary that the social value be used promptly as Initiative creates it. That is, as industry rises from lower to higher forms the uses of the land must forthwith be changed from lower to higher. To keep the people fully employed, there is just as much necessity for prompt full use of the social value as there is of prompt full use of the unit value to the same end. If one who makes a ton of butter should keep it ten years before permitting it to be used, surely the people who would have used it meanwhile would not have done so, and to such extent must have been unemployed. And if all unit value were dealt with in this manner, few persons in society would be employed. Yet this is the manner in which society handles the social value.

For example: Take the city of Fresno, California, as it was, say, thirty or so years ago. The town then contained 100 shacks, and the country surrounding was "barley land"—growing one crop of hay. The best lot in town was worth about \$100. A railroad is run thence from San Francisco and the town is made a station; value is thereby created upon the lands of the town and county. Then some one starts growing peaches; and soon fifty ranches have been changed from hay to peaches; the town lots and acreage take on new value. Then some one goes into the mountains and puts a dam in the river, carrying water over the lands in canals; again new values are added to the lots and acreage. Next, several packing houses are built near the station, and a dried fruit shipping business springs up; more value upon lands of town and county. A telephone system is put in; the muscat grape is brought to the county and fifty hay ranches are turned to growing raisins. A street car line comes to town; a big grocery goes up on the corner; a bank is started; each and all of these enterprises deposit value on the farm lands and on the city lots.

The value which all this Initiative was depositing upon the land was at all times fully appreciated by the land-owners. Prices of the several lots and acres were constantly rising. The price of a lot or farm was its rent capitalized at rates of current interest, and the amount of rent was determined by what an occupier could earn through use of the land. He could earn more growing peaches than hay, hence peach land, though no trees were on it, was priced higher than hay land. Throughout, however, it was apparent that only a small part of the area of both town and county was fully used according to its value. Of the peach land in the county there was probably at no time 10 per cent used; the balance was growing hay, though priced by its owners as peach land. Such value could not have existed had there not been people in society able and willing to use it, and who through its being held out of use were thereby unemployed.

Monopoly Stifles the Creation of Social Value.

As social value is made by persons while making unit value, anything which obstructs them in

making unit value lessens the devolution of social value. They are so obstructed by the presence of monopoly. Monopoly exists in seven basic forms, the chief of which is the monopoly of holding out of use the value of land or Land Monopoly. It is the quality of freedom expressing itself in competition, to drive industry from lower to higher levels. Monopoly, upon the other hand, intercepts industry in moving from the lower to the higher form; that is, it arrests the progress of the human.

For example: The land monopolist is content to prevent the land moving to a higher use by holding it idle, waiting that he may sell at a larger figure. The tariff monopolist will put an inferior product on the home market if a superior product at a less price from across the border is kept out by tariffs, whereby the production of that product does not move to a higher level, but remains on a low basis. The highway monopolist will run cheap cars with inferior service at high rates, if his route be the only way to get across country. The patent monopolist will buy a patent and suppress it, rather than that its superior produce should interfere with price and sale of an inferior article, where he is holding control of the market; and so on.

What Monopoly Is.

Monopoly is the use of physical force to prevent others severally from exercising their right of co-operating with society, in order that some—preferred persons—may thereby have more than their rights to such co-operation.

To Co-operate With Society Is a Right Possessed by Everyone.

Everyone has a right to co-operate with society to the full extent of his powers. This right arises out of the third natural law in sociology—self-preservation, the equal right to live. Men cannot get their livings in society except by serving society—co-operating with each other. Only in savagery do men get their livings direct from Nature, viz.: through taking wild food. Civilized man gets his living indirectly from Nature, through serving his fellow. To deny him, therefore, co-operation with society is to deny him the right to subsist, which is the right to exist. It is the quality of monopoly to do this.

The Seven Basic Monopolies.

There are seven basic monopolies in society, from which all other monopolies spring. They are as follows:

- The monopoly of land (production).
- The monopoly of tariffs (fabrication).
- The monopoly of highways (transportation).
- The monopoly of patents (markets).
- The monopoly of migration (movement).
- The monopoly of occupations (service).
- The monopoly of sumptuary supplies (subsistence).

There are many subsidiary or indirect monopolies consequent upon the above monopolies. In such class is money and property generally, as we have noted elsewhere. Education may be a monopoly where the State refuses to perform its duty of maintaining public education, and society so abounds with monopoly that people cannot find opportunity to earn money sufficient

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to send their children to such schools as are available. Indeed, Protective Society is so diffused with monopoly that all persons of the general people are oppressed by it on every hand. Only the rich, comprising a handful of the population, have freedom.

The Monopoly of Land.

The title of the Monopoly of Land to being the chief monopoly abides in the fact that it is the monopoly that shuts people away from using the earth. It consists in the owner of land holding all or a part of its value out of use; that is, failing to use the land fittingly according to its value. Where free land has disappeared and value upon land consequently has arisen, every person to be employed must act upon land having value; and as the extent of the value in the land is proportionate to the number of people who may serve or be served upon the land, and the dignity of that service, so the holding out of use of the value in the land is to condemn to idleness a number of persons in society who, if the value were used, would be engaged in such activities.

Land monopoly's quality as monopoly lies in the fact that without the use of value in land one cannot co-operate in society, hence cannot get a living; and as he has a right to live, so he has a right to co-operate with society, therefore a right to use value in land. Only through the force of the State behind the land-owner, keeping people off his land, could the land-owner hold the value in the land idle. He is consequently using the force of the State to deny others their right to co-operate with society in order that he may have more than his right thereto—through holding for, and thereby securing, a higher price.

(To be continued.)

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PLANT YOUR DAHLIAS NOW.

This is the season when dahlia growers, of whom there are very many in San Francisco, begin to plant, in expectation of the annual dahlia show.

Many people who would otherwise grow dahlias are prevented from doing so by the fear that the water needed to irrigate dahlias will unduly increase their water bills. That this is not so, all dahlia growers whose experience has taught them how to use water to the best effect, have known ever since universal metering in San Francisco has enabled them to check up the actual amount of water they use every month. In this connection, the Spring Valley Water Company has compiled a record of three years of water consumption by the Sea Cliff Dahlia Gardens on Twenty-sixth Avenue, near Lake street. This record is one of special value because it shows consistent use of water and because furthermore, the dahlias grown in this garden have carried away many prizes at the San Francisco dahlia shows.

This record shows that the average cost per square yard per month for irrigation water during the dahlia season of seven months, is about four-tenths of one cent. The entire garden, which is about five times the size of the ordinary San Francisco home garden, required only \$1.90 worth of water per month last year.

This record is of especial interest to dahlia growers because dahlias are usually grown in sandy soil and require more water than many other flowers. But it is of interest also to the householder who is eager to cultivate an ordinary home garden, provided the water does not cost him too much.

"Plant your dahlias now" is the slogan of dahlia experts. The records compiled by the Spring Valley Water Company indicate that this

course can be followed without a material increase in the monthly water bill.

Those who are interested may obtain a copy of the three-year record at the office of O. E. Clemens, Manager Water Sales Department, Spring Valley Water Company.

DOLSON HIS OWN COUNSEL.

In a recent trial under the "criminal syndicalism" law of California at Oakland, the defendant Dolson acted as his own counsel. Dolson put himself on the stand, asked and answered his own questions, cross-examined himself, and often refused to answer his own questions, to the great amusement of the people in court. He succeeded in getting the jury to disagree. We quote the following description of the procedure in a local radical paper:

"There was a whirl of merriment in the court when Dolson the attorney put Dolson the defendant on the witness stand and asked him questions. Sometimes Dolson the defendant refused to answer Dolson, counsel for the defense, and then the latter would appeal to the court to force him to answer, or Dolson the defendant would be told by Dolson, counsel, to sit down or cease talking. Towards the end of the case the room was filled with spectators who had been attracted by the rare patience, pluck and fine spirit of the young man under indictment, who was likened to Daniel in the lion's den or to Pilgrim fighting the dark forces of Apollyon.

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LEGISLATIVE VOTING MACHINE.

In 1915 the Wisconsin Legislature installed a voting machine which was used in recording the votes of the legislators of that State for some time, but eventually the apparatus was discarded. Now a Swedish inventor has produced an apparatus for such purpose which is deemed a great improvement upon any known invention of the kind. We quote from a Swedish newspaper a description of the invention and its use:

The apparatus is placed by the side of the speaker and is manipulated by means of electric buttons on each legislator's desk. In voting the legislator presses the "Yes" or "No" button or a "Blank" to indicate his support, opposition or refusal to vote on the motion before the house. The whole house can vote and have the ballots recorded in a couple of minutes, as all persons can vote at the same time or at any desired moment. After the speaker has announced on an electric announcing board, by pressing on a certain button, that "Voting begins now," there appears on the different desks the information, "Clear; please vote." Each legislator then presses the button indicating the vote he desires to cast, and if he votes "yes" there appears before him a green light, and if he votes "no" a red light. Immediately thereafter the machine signifies its pleasure by announcing: "Thanks, Mr. John Doe, you are recorded voting —" ("yes" or "no", as the case may be). On a large display board visible to the whole house are inscribed the names of all the members of the house alphabetically, and immediately a vote is cast, it is indicated on the board, giving the name of the voter and how he voted, by means of a green or red light, and if no light appears it is an indication the member did not vote. The apparatus prints automatically any desired number of copies of the record showing how each member voted, or if he did not vote, and the total number of votes cast for or against the measure.

ANTI-STRIKE LAWS FAIL.

The report of the Ministry of Labor of Great Britain shows that anti-strike legislation even during the war failed of its purpose. Under the munitions of war act, 1915, compulsory arbitration was introduced in the munitions trades at the option of the Board of Trade and strikes and lockouts were prohibited. Despite war conditions, it is stated that this system had "only a qualified success."

Commenting on this report, the London Times says:

"The fundamental objection to any scheme for the compulsory prevention of strikes is that no statutory prohibition and penalties will deter men from striking, if they are so minded. Experience in other countries demonstrated this fact before the war, and experience in this country during the war, when the patriotic impulse was strong, clinched the argument."

"If compulsory arbitration failed to prevent disputes in a time of national emergency, what hope is there that it would be more successful in normal times? The Whitley committee reported against it two years ago and the evidence of the present report reinforces their opinion."

"It is recorded with evident satisfaction by the Ministry of Labor that the awards of the arbitrators in the 8,000 cases dealt with during the five war years were almost universally accepted by the opposing sides."

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

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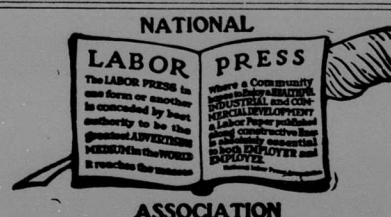


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1920.

The trade unionists of the entire continent extend to Samuel Gompers their heartfelt condolences in the hour of his grief over the loss of his faithful wife and helpmate. During the past two years he has had more than his share of pain and sorrow over the loss of loved ones, his only daughter having died while he was on a mission for the Government to Europe.

Holland and Scandinavia refuse to trade with soviet Russia until the League of Nations acts on the subject of trade relations. We understand also that Russia is divided between two powerful sentiments, one favoring the immediate resumption of trade relations with the countries of the entente and the other in opposition to the League of Nations. That looks as if the League of Nations is more than an issue at home, it is also becoming a live issue in Europe. Before long the whole world will realize that upon the solution of this issue will depend universal peace and prosperity for the next generation. Any postponement of the question will result only in prolonging the present state of economic and political confusion.

The continued advance in the cost of living is exasperating. We do not know what to do to stop it, but the silliest of silly thoughts often expressed is that it will make us all bolshevists. Better is the idea to take the question into the political field, and make a demand upon all parties presenting candidates for office that the party platforms pledge the candidates to immediate efforts at reducing the cost of everything to fair levels. It can be done in many ways. One way is to make a capital levy upon all profiteers; another method is to establish rates on staples as public utilities; and the third and most rational is for the Federal, State and municipal governments to go into business for the benefit of the people. The governments can run stores and factories as well as private corporations. This is not socialism. It is co-operation in competition with private monopolies.

Victory of Bolshevism

The soviet chiefs in this country, simple minded as they must be to embrace that doctrine, are still boasting of the glories of the system established by the German agent and dictator Lenine. They are hopeful souls and still believe they can pull the wool over the eyes of the less intelligent of our population, just as did Lenine and Trotsky over the eyes of the illiterate Russians. But as time goes on the world is learning more and more of the facts relating to the actual workings of Bolshevism and as a consequence some of those who in the early days of the regime of the Russian dictators were inclined to look with favor upon the scheme are now driving away from the doctrine with all possible speed, so that only those who hope to profit in some surreptitious way from its advocacy are found to be talking in favor of it in the United States at present. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again." The truth relating to sovietism is now being pretty well distributed throughout the world and even the illiterate Russian has been brought to a realization of the fact that he must work to live.

Sovietism brought down to the ground. That is the meaning of the adoption of the Russian Labor Code, containing provisions for compulsory labor and obligation to work at any employment when offered to one out of work. In confirmation of the fact that after living on the plundering of the rich and middle classes it became necessary for the Russian people to produce at a feverish gait unless the entire population be reduced to starvation, we have now the published accounts of what is really going on in Russia by the red-hyphenated press in other sections of the world. Thus we are informed that May Day in Russia this year was not celebrated with processions as in the first year of the revolution, but by everybody putting in a good day's work at hard labor. And, since, comes the news that the railroad workers have abandoned the eight-hour workday to resume the twelve-hour day with a view to increase the transportation facilities. Indeed, since the world refused to do business with Russia when she repudiated her debts and offered paper rubles in exchange for goods, it is evident that sovietism has reached its bedrock, and from now on will work from the ground up in the old familiar way that has made progress possible since civilization and society commenced.

A red sheet published across the bay has this very interesting news item concerning soviet Russia: "Railway workers on the Perm line have voted to work twelve hours a day without extra overtime pay in order to avoid a traffic crisis." Just think of this action in that land that we have been told for two years back is a haven for the proletariat, a land where they were going to demonstrate at once that if everybody worked there would not be need for more than four hours' work per day on the part of each individual. And in Soviet Russia those who do not work are not supposed to eat. If we have been given the truth by the red brigade in this country, why is it necessary for the railway workers to work twelve hours per day, without extra compensation, or otherwise? What a glorious thing Bolshevism is for these workers, and how happy the American worker would be if he only had sense enough to transplant Russian sovietism in this country! The more facts we get concerning the workings of sovietism in Russia the more we become convinced that no one not a lunatic or a knave will have anything to do with it.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

To appreciate the worth of the "Federated Press" service in San Francisco trades unionists will be interested in the following news item now going the rounds of the labor papers subscribing to that remarkable newsgathering agency. It reads: "Metal trades officials here have received wires from their San Francisco representatives announcing that plans are under way for a general walkout of 60,000 San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda union men in sympathy with the 10,000 striking shipyard workers of the Bay district." A more complete falsehood it would be impossible to imagine.

Why stop at blaming President Wilson for the high price of sugar? Why not charge him with responsibility for the whole of the high cost of living? True, the same problem is found all over the world; but then, in the opinion of some people, the rest of the world doesn't exist.—S. F. Bulletin.

Organized labor will demonstrate that not only is the American the bravest soldier, the most skilled workman and the most upright citizen in the world, but that he is also the best fighter for social justice in the world.—Pacific Coast Metal Trades Worker, Portland.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who has been investigating the high cost of living, is authority for the following figures. They are worthy of the most careful consideration. A suit of clothes that sold before the war for \$25 now sells for \$75. The wool costs the manufacturer \$5.27, while the labor cost is from \$12 to \$14. The average wool and worsted manufacturing corporation made a net profit of 50 per cent during 1917. One made 107 per cent. Manufacturers of cotton sheeting made up to 131 per cent. The majority investigated made over 50 per cent. Cotton garment manufacturers investigated showed profits of nearly 100 per cent after paying all Federal taxes. Wholesale jobbers and brokers made from 10 to 600 per cent profits after paying all taxes. Out of 300 department stores, 26 earned more than 100 per cent, while one went as high as 757 per cent. The average profits for 2054 retail dealers in clothing and dry goods was 25 per cent after paying all taxes.

Always fighting and never at peace. This is the gospel of the radical. It is exemplified in the history of the I. W. W. and the O. B. U. They are always in a fighting mood and consider all who normally desire peace to be reactionary and unprogressive. Their temperament proceeds from the destructive instinct in their make-up. They do not realize that as fighting is costly and consumes more than can be built up in peace eternal fighting can only lead to exhaustion and impotence. As each human being lives but a span of years, that human must of necessity pursue his activities in peace for many more years of his life than he can afford to devote to war and fighting; otherwise he will destroy more than he produces during his life, and thus instead of making the world better he has only wasted his life in making the world worse for his coming into it. The mass of mankind seem to understand this principle. This is the paramount reason why the radicals and fighters in the world are few, while the conservatives and peace-loving are many. And it is good for humanity that such is the case, or there would be no progress and no betterment of human conditions.

WIT AT RANDOM

Passenger—Is it raining, porter?
Porter (with a grouch)—No; it's rainin' water.
—The Tatler (London).

It was on the transport on the way back. The second loot was down in Hold G-4 to see that all the men were in their bunks.

"Are those portholes all closed?" he demanded.
"Those portholes are ten feet under water, lieutenant," someone replied respectfully.
"Don't make a blame bit of difference if they are," stormed the future Napoleon. "Close them anyway."—American Legion Weekly.

A dusky doughboy, regretting audibly the impersonal character of being shelled from a distance, said to his officer:

"If they only used razors, only razors, man, all you white folks wouldn't have to do nothin' but keep books."—American Legion Weekly.

There are plenty of us who have had our troubles with issue. The poor private in the rear rank was being bawled out unmercifully because at the command of "Parade Rest" he didn't have his foot back.

"Why aren't you standing at parade rest?" stormed the captain.

"I moved my foot back six inches, sir," he replied, "but the shoe didn't budge."—American Legion Weekly.

George, of brunette complexion, had sneaked away from his regiment to visit Sam, a cook in a field kitchen stationed in the ruins of a nearby village. Approaching the town he ran into a shell shower from Fritz. He started back in considerable hurry. As he was breaking all speed records he met a colored sergeant.

"Where you all goin', boy?" queried the sergeant.

"Ah ain't goin' nowhere," replied George. "I'se gettin' away from where I'se at."—American Legion Weekly.

Father (endeavoring to blend instruction and amusement)—Yes, children, Mr. Lloyd George saved his country just as Joan of Arc saved France.

Bright Child—And when are they going to burn Mr. Lloyd George, daddy?—London Passing Show.

"Daddy," asked a mite of eight summers, "God makes us do the good things, doesn't he?"

"Yes," replied the father.

"And Satan makes us do the naughty things?" Again, yes.

"Well, who makes us do all the funny ones?" —London Post.

The third hitch man and the no-striper had been sent out on patrol duty in No Man's Land with strict instructions to get the sniper who had been worrying the company all day. Finally the offending Jerry was located among the branches of a tree.

With the utmost coolness the old-timer took careful aim, fired and—missed. The recruit, with teeth chattering, wobbled his rifle to his shoulder, pulled the trigger, and the sniper fell to the ground dead.

Disgustingly the veteran of three enlistments watched the performance.

"No wonder you got him," he growled. "You aimed all over the damn tree."—American Legion Weekly.

MISCELLANEOUS

NO PART OF UNION THEORY.

The American Federation of Labor does not assume political party jurisdiction over trade unionists, and before it could it must abandon guarantees to every individual member of organized labor and acquire new power from affiliates, said American Federation of Labor Secretary Frank Morrison in a letter in which is stated the non-partisan political theory of the American Federation of Labor.

"The organized workers," said Secretary Morrison, "have consistently opposed the turmoil and distraction of partisan politics which would dilute—and in many cases has destroyed—militant trade unionism.

"Fourteen years ago (1906) the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor declared:

"We are not a political party. We disclaim political party jurisdiction. We set up no claim of authority over the political acts of our members. We could not, if we would, for all the political authority we might assume, violate the protection due every man from the union which grants him his card.

"If we are to create new tests of regularity in unionism, we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the Federation."

"The American Federation of Labor has no authority to declare for aught but the non-partisan political policy," continued Secretary Morrison. "Contrary action would do violence to the theory of voluntary action by wage earners which is constantly urged by the Federation and would annul the guarantee of political freedom that is assured every member of the Federation.

"This guarantee has grown out of the experience of the workers, expressed in their national and international union conventions, in their constitutions and by-laws and later reflexed by delegates from these unions to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

"To say that 'it is time to make a change' while trade unionists insist on rigidly maintaining the economic character of their organizations, refuse to be told how to vote and decline to turn their union meetings into political caucuses, is to ignore the first essentials of correct reasoning.

In the light of history and facts, the claim that any individual trade unionist or group of trade unionists are responsible for the American Federation of Labor non-partisan policy is mere assertion.

"Trade unionists are not impelled in their present course by sentiment or by a stubborn refusal to 'take the easiest way.'

"They reject sentiment when discussing plans to combat social injustice and their experience teaches them that there is no 'easy way' to right wrongs that only disappear after long and persistent agitation that eventually develops an enlightened public opinion."

LABOR FARES BADLY.

The attitude of the present Congress toward labor is indicated by the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, which has been reported to the house. This bill contains appropriations for wages of certain employees and other expenses for the coming year. The employment service of the Department of Labor is reduced to \$225,000, as against \$400,000 for the last fiscal year. The naturalization service is allowed but \$525,000, as against \$450,000 last year, and regulation of immigration is given \$2,600,000, as against \$2,245,000 last year. The appropriations mean that wage advances will amount to practically nothing.

BOLSHEVIKS STILL RUSSIANS.

Some time ago the League of Nations through its International Labor Office sought to sound out the Bolshevik Government as to its willingness to permit a commission of reputable economists and experts to travel through Russia for the purpose of investigating and publishing the true conditions of the country. This was proposed to set at rest the prevalent confusion as to the conditions of the Russian people under soviet rule, but the proposal was met with so many difficulties in arranging for a satisfactory itinerary that it had to be abandoned. It was altogether evident that unless the Bolshevik officials could control the movements of the commission they would not furnish it any facilities or assistance.

This incident more eloquently and truthfully than many proclamations of Lenine, or newspaper articles in the bought western press, advises us that a government which, under the form and ideal of the rule of the proletariat, still employs as its instruments the former spies, informers, diplomats and generals of the czar's regime, is not above using also the old system of diplomacy and statecraft, which made the Russian system synonymous with utter and shameless deception.

In the light of the refusal of the Bolshevik Government to allow an impartial and reliable commission to investigate Russian conditions, what are we to think of the oratorical and newspaper work of such Russian polemicists as Raymond Robins, Robert Minor, Rhys Williams, George Lansbury, and others, who in such glow-

ing colors have painted the beauties of Russia under soviet rule?

Are these men deceivers, or were they deceived? Even after making due allowance for their sympathies with a discipline after Marx, may they not, nevertheless, have been victims of that wonderful capacity for deceit which seems to have been the chief contribution of the Russian and Tartar races to western life?

These travelers and publicists, every one of them, acknowledge that they were well treated where they went and were furnished every facility needed during their brief sojourn in the country. Is it not conceivable that their good opinions about Russia and Bolshevism are the result of courtesies shown to them as well as to pre-arranged impressions put in their way to discover?

We know from Russian history that many a peace and victory was bought with gold, and that the affairs of state were a constant subject of intrigue and artfulness. And the present Bolshevik officials are of the same breed and race as the courtiers and governors of Empress Catherine who so cleverly arranged for her journeys and the scenes she would encounter when investigating the conditions of the Russian peasantry. The delighted empress imagined she was traveling through fairyland. After weeks of traveling she at last discovered the deceit practiced upon her. She saw a near-by village and got a sudden desire to enter it. Her attendants sought to persuade her not to do so, but she insisted upon it and soon enough discovered that the lovely village was only a painting on canvas.

In the same way, it is an easy matter to take a newspaper party over certain lines of railroad, to arrange good meals at certain hotels, and prepare receptions with officials installed in the old palaces of the czar, and the many fine impressions following each other in swift succession would leave no room for a glimpse of the reality. Only by coming and going at his own sweet will and directing his own movements can a traveler obtain an unbiased and truthful view of a country or its people as they are. This is how we figure out, in all kindness to the publicists mentioned, how they were deceived, and how their impressions fail to square with later knowledge acquired with respect to conditions in Russia.

WOOLEN TRUST PROSPERS.

Backers of the overalls campaign are urging people to reduce their living standard as a remedy for high prices of clothing, while the American Woolen Company makes the glad announcement that its profits for last year have smashed all records.

The net profits of \$15,513,415 are equal to a dividend of \$38.89 a share on the \$20,000,000 of outstanding common stock, against earnings of \$13.86 on the common stock in 1918.

DEATHS.

The following trade unionists passed away last week: James H. Crenan of the laundry workers, Daniel J. Garside of the riggers and stevedores, the marine firemen, and material teamsters, William P. O'Brien of the carpenters, Jose Marie Merel of the marine engineers, Thomas J. Steele of the teamsters.

IRON MOLDERS GAIN.

A 20 per cent wage advance has been secured by Iron Molders' Union No. 382 of Oklahoma City. Conferences have been held with employers for over a month and at one stage of the proceedings a strike was necessary.

With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the union label in her heart, woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation.

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

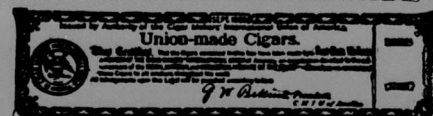
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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE**BLUE LABEL CIGARS****Removing A Prejudice**

"I would refuse to pay such an exorbitant bill, only of course I know there is no redress."

When a consumer writes in this vein, our Service Department has two tasks—to adjust a bill and to remove a prejudice.

It is easy enough to adjust a bill. It is not so easy to readjust a consumer's attitude.

Our Service Department looked into this case, and wrote the consumer a letter from which we quote:

"Your remark, 'Of course I know there is no redress,' does us some injustice. The adjusting bureau of our Service Department exists for the sole purpose of straightening out disputed bills. Manifest errors are immediately rectified; in most cases we find them first, and anticipate the consumer's inquiry. Where any element of doubt exists, the consumer is given the benefit."

The bill in question was not exorbitant, for there had been increased delivery of water to the premises, but the cause of leakage—a defective ball float in the toilet tank—had been corrected, so the bill was equitably adjusted.

Upon receiving an explanation and a refund, the consumer wrote us:

"I wish to thank you for the courtesy extended me. I also wish to apologize, and hope the apology will be accepted."

We like to think that it was our determination to remove a prejudice, and not merely the refund, which readjusted this consumer's attitude.

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

R. A. TROYER**THE KODAK MAN**DEVELOPING, PRINTING, ENLARGING,
EVERYTHING IN PHOTO SUPPLIES2473 MISSION ST., Near Twenty-first
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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S. P. Watch Inspectors

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GEORGE COLLINS

(A Man Who Knows)

speaks on

"The Problems of Labor"

Wednesday, May 19th, at 8 P. M.

TRINITY CENTER

23rd Street near Mission

Everybody Welcome. Admission Free

Quality First

**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**Telephone Market
1721Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum program for next week will be one of the best in the annals of vaudeville. Sylvester Schaffer, who is universally acknowledged to be one of the most versatile men in the world, will head the new bill. He combines the essentials of eight different acts, yet in each he shows a skill and artistry that would do credit to any one of the stars in that particular line. Schaffer is versed in every particular form of entertainment known to vaudeville, be it legerdemain or music or juggling, marksmanship or painting, pantomime or athletics, he is master of all. He occupies the stage for nearly an hour and there is not one second which could be eliminated without a loss. Florenze Tempest, known as "America's most Lovable Boy and Vaudeville's Daintiest Girl," and until recently the Tempest of Tempest and Sunshine, continues as one of vaudeville's brilliant illuminatives. This season she is offering a series of carefully staged songs and dances. Mme. Claire Forbes, who is the only woman who has attained the coveted distinction of piano soloist to the Boston Symphony Orchestra and who is one of the finest American pianists, will be heard in a delightful program, which exhibits her artistry so thoroughly that she seems to be inspired. Milt Collins, "The Speaker of the House," who has been too long absent, will return with a new monologue entitled "The Patriot" in which he discusses amusingly every topic of timely importance. Collins is a genius in his line and a delight to his audiences. Anthony and Rogers style themselves "Two Tonsorial Artists." They are Italian comedians and in their loose-jointed patter produce an abundance of fun. Their act is a satire on the modern Italian barber shop. Herbert and Dare have perfected a routine entirely of athletic feats which they perform with a sangfroid which conveys the impression that they are easy of execution while, as a matter of fact, they are most arduous and difficult. "Doc" Baker, Polly Walker, Bud and Jack Pearson in the lightning review "Flashes," and Ernestine Myers and Paisley Noon, interpretative terpsichorean artists, will be the only holdovers.

TAX THE PROFITEER.

By Charles M. Kelley.

In one very important particular at least the profiteers of the United States now regard the war as being over. Having cleaned up unnumbered millions of dollars by taking advantage of the Nation's emergency, the army of new millionaires and near-millionaires are determined that the plain people shall be compelled to pay the thirty odd billions of debt that has been incurred.

The ways and means committee of the House of Representatives has adopted a resolution to the effect that large sums of money required by the Government to meet its current obligations shall be raised by a tax on sales. This is to be a tax on the bellies and the backs of producers. It is intended to relieve the men who have become wealthy as a result of the war from any responsibility for paying any of the cost of the war.

This tax will be paid by those who are least able to pay it. The worker, with his inadequate income, will be compelled to pay almost as much as will Mr. Rockefeller, since the food and clothing requirements of the poor are as great as are those of the rich.

This is but another evidence of the reactionary tendency of Congress and its loyalty to privilege. It is indifferent to human rights and concerned only that money shall be safeguarded and codded.

There are billions of war-made profits that can be taxed without injustice to the people. There are billions that could be taken without financial embarrassment to those compelled to pay it.

Privilege demands that taxation shall be removed from excess profits—that the profiteer shall be protected in his gains. It demands that workers who have been mercilessly exploited shall now be burdened by the Government with the cost of the war—a cost many billions in excess of what it should have been because the profiteers, cost-plus contractors, and plain, ordinary thieves, robbed and looted the Government when it was not in position to help itself.

It is written in the annals of this Nation that many of the great fortunes had their inception in Civil War looting and profiteering. The records of the Supreme Court of the United States declare that the late Junius Morgan, founder of the house of Morgan, got his start by selling at exorbitant price to the Government guns which had been condemned as dangerous—guns which blew off the thumbs of soldiers who used them.

What was done during the Civil War has been done on a much larger scale during the late World War. It has been stated that more than 20,000 new millionaires were created in two years. Thousands of men have been enriched. The rich have become richer, and the poor have been made poorer, for the latter is a natural corollary of the former.

Now these millionaires and near-millionaires, with a strangle hold on Congress, are about to impose upon the already over-burdened backs of the masses new and crushing burdens of taxation, that they may retain the money they have wrung from the people.

The sad part of the matter is that they probably will be able to do it. Congress has demonstrated to the satisfaction of all open-minded men that when the rights and welfare of the people clash with the greedy demands of privilege, the plain people must suffer.

The new burden which Congress has prepared for the people means that every man, woman and child must be prepared to yield not less than \$150 per year as war taxes. Everything we eat, wear, is to be made a basis of taxation.

Meanwhile, the large interests are multiplying their profits—profits in some instances so large

that they are proving embarrassing. And thus proceeds the ordered processes of making the few richer and the masses poorer.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

Eliminate the food gambler.

GRANAT BROS.

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Jewelry Manufacturers

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

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590 VALENCIA STREET NEAR 17TH

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GET YOUR

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The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET
2670 MISSION STREET
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MOGUL

UNION MADE

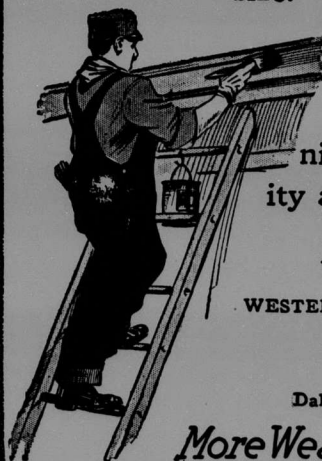
Overalls

These work clothes vary only in size. The material and workmanship are the same, year in and year out. The Mogul label signifies uniform high quality and standardized value.

All Sizes at All Dealers

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COMPANY32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

More Wear For The Money



SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Friday, May 7, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cemetery Employees—Bernard Boland, vice I. A. Sullivan. Photo Engravers—August Rapp, vice Joseph Maier. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions, contributing to the unions on strike: Cooks No. 44, Garment Cutters No. 45, Boot and Shoe Workers, Sailors' Union, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, Musicians, Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Watchmen, Stage Employees, Waiters, Laundry Workers No. 1 of Toledo, Ohio, Machinists No. 4 of Mobile, Ala., Poughkeepsie Trades and Labor Council. From U. S. Senator James D. Phelan, relative to legislation against strikes. From Labor Publicity Committee, relative to meetings of May 8th and May 22d.

Referred to Officers—From Photographic Workers, relative to meeting.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, application for boycott of Herbert's Cafe. Wage scales of Cooks' Helpers, Electrical Workers No. 151, Dredgemen, Janitors, Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Waiters No. 30. From Casket Makers, relative to San Francisco Casket Co. From American Federation of Labor, Executive Council, notice to unseat locals of International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Blacksmiths No. 46 of Fresno, notice relative to strike. Minutes of Label Section, May 5th. Minutes of Waterfront Workers' Federation of April 22d and May 5th.

Referred to Non-Partisan Political Committee—From American Federation of Labor, relative to contributions for campaign and card system and receipts.

Concurred in—From Musicians' Union No. 6, relative to increase in budget for music to \$25,000.

Report of Executive Committee—Scale of Stationary Firemen containing budget increase; referred to Secretary. In the matter of boycott applications of Musicians' Union No. 6, recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott against the Maitland Playhouse, and that the matter of the Players' Club be referred to Mr. Rainey and Theatrical Federation for adjustment.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Committee reported having started an investigation of its own in the complaint relative to violation of prison labor laws, and that Brother Buchner had been directed to investigate the San Quentin Prison in that behalf.

Report of Trustees—Rendered financial report for the months of January, February and March; referred to Labor Clarion.

Special Committees—Brother John O. Walsh submitted report and decision in jurisdiction cases pending between the Retail Delivery Drivers and the Grocery Clerks; recommended same be approved, and copies forwarded to the said unions and the American Federation of Labor. Report approved by 63 ayes to 14 noes.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers No. 125—Have settled differences with their employers, the men receiving an increase of 50 cents a day, and the girls 25 cents a day; the National Biscuit Company still unfair. Tailors No. 80—Are still operating a union shop at 111 New Montgomery, and request patronage for same. Mu-

sicians—Will give serious consideration to Council's charges against Superintendent of Schools Roncovieri, relative to unionizing of teachers.

Unfinished Business—Election of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention. Moved that nominations close; carried. With respect to his compensation, it was moved that matter be referred to the Executive Committee for recommendation.

New Business—Secretary moved that Council adjourn out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Samuel Gompers, deceased wife of the President of the American Federation of Labor. Motion carried by unanimous standing vote.

Receipts—\$2290.90. Expenditures—\$3807.37.

Adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note—Demand the union label, card and button.

MINUTES OF LABEL SECTION.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., May 5, 1920, by President B. A. Brundage. Roll call, all officers present but Secretary Desepte and Plato, who were excused.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—Garment Workers No. 131, notifying the section of their whist party for the benefit of the "Kiddies' Fund" to be held Thursday evening, May 6, extending an invitation to all delegates to participate; noted and filed. From the Consumers' Co-operative League, acknowledging receipt of communication in re "Del Monte canned goods," stating that they will be pleased to co-operate with the section in handling only goods bearing labels printed in union shops as soon as that section is in a position to recommend such a line; noted and filed. From the Utah Condensed Milk Company, acknowledging receipt of our communication with reference to non-label printing, stating that their printing is being done by different firms, viz., the United States Printing Co., the Utah Lithograph Co., the Schmidt Lithograph Co. and the Robert Gair, requesting information as to their status with the Allied Printing Trades Council; on motion same was referred to the Allied Printing Trades Council for reply. From the Mayor's office, acknowledging receipt of resolutions regarding janitor service in the City Hall; noted and filed. Minutes of the Label Trades Section of St. Louis on motion laid over to new business.

Reports of Unions—Bill Posters reported on a line of goods from purchases at the Co-operative Store and Baseball Park bearing wrappers and labels not printed in union shops; label agent instructed to get in communication with these firms. Gas Workers report that they are still paying the assessment for the men on strike; received an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, effective April 1. Cracker Bakers report some

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Furniture
Draperies
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Heaters
Rugs
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Mattresses
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Member of the Federal Reserve Bank

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PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1919

Assets

Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,669,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



James H. Sorensen
Pres and Secy.

At the Big Red Clock
and the Chimes

Sorensen Co.

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The One Price Jewelry Store
Everything Marked in Plain Figures

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715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

difficulties with firms hostile to union labor, as being opposed to purchasing supplies bearing the union label; are negotiating for an increase in wages with their employers. Box Makers and Sawyers initiated six new candidates at the last meeting; No. 1187 in Oakland engaged in a spontaneous strike, matter finally adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned through the efforts of President McCarthy of the Building Trades Council and Brother McLean, secretary of the Bay District Council of Carpenters, on an arrangement for a sliding scale increase, same to take effect progressively, 25 cents per day now and 25 cents per day on July 1. Cigar Makers report local conditions good, strikes on generally throughout the country, with 800 involved in Tampa, Fla., 500 in Los Angeles and 200 in Ogden, Utah. Sister Mahoney expressed her regret that the union men and women are so lax in their attendance at the meetings of the Label Section. Carpet Layers report business very brisk. Delegates reported White Lunch being patronized by union men and members of the police department. Tailors No. 80 report that the strike is now in the ninth month, with the fight resolving itself into an endurance contest on the open shop issue; request a demand for the union label when purchasing clothing.

Agitation Committee—No meeting.

Bills—Geo. J. Plato for May, \$10; stamps, \$2.00; \$12.00. E. G. Buchrer, from April 16 to April 30, inclusive, \$25.00; stamps, \$1.25; \$26.25. H. Lane, sergeant-at-arms, \$1.00; Labor Council Hall Association, hall rent, \$8.00; Donaldson Publishing Co., 1,000 envelopes and printing, \$5.50; referred to trustees.

New Business—Moved that label agent communicate with the Moss Glove Co. with reference to union label dress gloves; label agent reports having communicated with several firms as instructed; arranged with Eagleson & Co. to handle white duck waist overalls.

On motion the matter of label slides for motion picture houses was referred to the Agitation Committee for investigation and report.

Trustees report favorably on all bills; on motion same were ordered paid.

Report of financial secretary deferred until next meeting.

There being no further business to come before the section, the meeting was adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

EMIL G. BUEHRER, Secretary pro tem.

"When you buy union-made goods, you employ Union Labor."

WORKERS' DEFENSE LEAGUE.

The International Workers' Defense League, which four years ago took up the defense of Thomas J. Mooney, Warren K. Billings, Mrs. Rena Mooney, Israel Weinberg and Edward Nolan, all alleged to be implicated in the Preparedness Day parade bomb explosion, has gone out of existence.

Edward Nolan, secretary, announced last Monday that at a meeting on Saturday a resolution declaring the work of the organization to be finished, was adopted. The officers were ordered to prepare a statement and close the books.

Nolan said this action was taken because all legal means "of securing justice" for the defendants had been exhausted. Mooney and Billings are now serving life sentences in San Quentin. Weinberg and Mrs. Mooney were acquitted. Nolan was never brought to trial.

Since the acquittal of Weinberg, the league has been devoting its efforts to securing the release of all conscientious objectors who were confined as a result of the war.

Liberty bonds at present market rates are the safest and best investment.

PROGRESS BY BLACKSMITHS.

At Buffalo, N. Y., an eight-hour day agreement has been signed by organized blacksmiths and the Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co. and the Empire Engineering Co. Minimum rates are \$1 an hour for mechanics and 75 cents for assistants. Double time will be paid for work done on Sundays and holidays.

At Toronto, Ontario, a 44-hour week and arbitration provisions feature an agreement signed by the Dominion Shipbuilding Co. and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers. Wages are increased and night rates will be one-fourth above the scale, with double time for Sundays and holidays. Extra pay will be allowed where work is done after the regular day's work.

The Axle Makers' Union, affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, has won a long strike against the Pollak Steel Co. of Carthage, Ohio, which refused to sign a union agreement. The workers' solidarity triumphed and the company signed the agreement, raised wages and promised to improve working conditions.

Axle makers in other cities are urged to follow the example of Carthage axle makers and protect this part of the trade. Information may be secured by writing to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers at Chicago.

ILLEGAL OIL SHARES.

The Department of Corporations of California has notified the press that the following oil companies advertising their shares in this State have failed to comply with the "Blue-sky law," and are therefore forbidden to advertise their shares in this State and are to be held as practicing fraud upon the public:

"Bull Bayou Queen Oil Company, 328 Market Street, Shreveport, La.

"Bull Bayou King Oil Company, same address, offered by Pelican Brokerage Company.

"Abner Davis, Trustee Consolidated Syndicate.

"Texas Atlantic Oil, by Texas National Trust Company.

"All offers of Steele & Co., brokers, Fort Worth, Texas.

"Craven Oil & Refining Co.

"Texoil Refining Company.

"Toyah-Bell Oil Company.

"Texas Arizona Petroleum Company.

"Peerless Oil and Refining Company.

"Tri-State Oil Company.

"Congressional Oil Company.

"Congressional Sales Company."

NO SUNDAY BARBERS.

The barbers, after years of struggle and strife for the abolishment of Sunday slavery, decided in one of their large meetings that they would demand Sunday closing through their own economic strength. Heretofore the boss barbers have opposed them, but at the present time nine-tenths of the proprietors have given assurance of their co-operation and help. At a mass meeting Monday night a committee of six from the Proprietors' Association appeared and assured the meeting of their support, though there are said to be several down-town barber shops which do not belong to the Association, and which propose to fight.

A publicity and campaign committee was appointed and will inaugurate a vigorous campaign.

The union would appreciate it very much if labor would lend assistance in getting Sunday closing by refusing to patronize any shop which does not close on Sunday.

An up-to-date platform: Cheaper duds, cheaper spuds; cheaper shoes, cheaper b—ze.

FIREMEN RAISE WAGES.

Cincinnati stationary firemen employed in ice plants have raised wages 10 cents an hour. The new rate is 67½ cents.

NEW RATE FOR BAKERS.

A new wage agreement secured by the Yonkers, N. Y., Bakers' Union calls for a minimum weekly rate of \$46 for foremen, \$43 for second hands and \$40 for bench men.

HOTEL WORKERS GAIN.

Missoula, Mont., hotel and restaurant employees have secured the eight-hour day and double time for Sundays and holidays.

The union label is the medium through which the public may enforce its rightful power of arbitrament between employer and employee.

The cause which breeds hate, is not just.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Ret. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon
MATINEE EVERY DAY

THE BEST IN VAUDEVILLE

SYLVESTER SCHAFER, "The Man Who Does Everything," presenting Many Headline Acts in His Own Person; FLORENCE TEMPEST, in "Tumble in Love," with Alton and Allen; MME. CLAIRE FORBES, Piano Soloist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; MILT COLLINS, "The Speaker of the House," in "The Patriot"; ANTHONY & ROGERS, "Two Tonsorial Artists"; HERBERT & DARE, Athletic Simplicity; Last Week—The Noted Protean Artist Doc Baker in "FLASHES," a Lightning Revue of Fun, Fads and Fashions with Polly Walker and Bud and Jack Pearson; ERNESTINE MYERS & PAISLEY NOON, Interpreters of Terpsichorean Art. Grant McKay at the Piano.

Evening Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

Matinee Prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

EXCEPT SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
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THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

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First in Quality First in Style

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Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

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MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS
 Any Store on Mission Street
 Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Building Maintenance Co.
 American Tobacco Company.
 Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
 Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
 Fairyland Theatre.
 Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
 Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
 E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
 Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
 901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
 Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
 Jewel Tea Company.
 Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
 Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
 Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
 McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
 National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
 Nat Levy, Tailor, 1020 Fillmore.
 New San Francisco Laundry.
 Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
 Regent Theatre.
 Pal's Waffle Kitchen.
 P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
 Schmidt Lithograph Co.
 Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
 The Emporium
 United Railroads.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Washington Square Theatre.
 Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
 White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Edward W. Coulter, aged 25 years, a member of Memphis (Tenn.) Typographical Union, died at a hospital in this city Saturday, May 8, 1920, a victim of tuberculosis. His presence here was not known to the officers of No. 21 until after his death. It was then learned that he had been a resident at the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs until recently, when he left that institution and came to San Francisco to visit a brother. Upon arrival here his weakened condition called for hospital treatment, which was secured, but the advanced stage of his disease prevented any relief. Officials of Memphis Typographical Union were communicated with and arrangements for burial here were made. The funeral was held Monday, under auspices of the union, and interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Fire starting in the laboratories of F. M. Eaton, Room 310 Carmen Johnson Building, Thursday evening, May 6, quickly spread to adjoining offices and endangered more than \$100,000 worth of printing equipment. Virtually all firms having space in the building are engaged in some form of printing work. Huge stocks of paper and chemicals helped to feed the flames and made the work of extinguishing the blaze difficult. The firemen, however, succeeded in confining the fire and the damage chiefly to the top floor of the building, where it started.

J. J. Chaudet, well-known operator, who has been a sufferer from blood poisoning in his foot for several months, and who recently underwent an operation that removed one of his toes, was taken from his home in Oakland last week to the Affiliated Colleges Hospital in this city for further treatment. His many friends are anxiously awaiting developments in the hope that a speedy recovery and complete restoration to normal health will be achieved.

Jack Daveler, until recently in charge of the San Francisco Bulletin composing room, left a few days ago for Butte, Montana. He anticipates becoming associated in business with his son, who is connected with large mining interests in that section.

Rem. R. Kellogg, for many years a member of Denver Typographical Union, has located in San Francisco. Mr. Kellogg has been engaged for several years in selling printing inks to the trade in Denver and vicinity. He takes a position in this city as manager for the well-known house of J. M. Huber, manufacturer of printing and lithographic inks, etc.

J. M. Griffin, well-known job printer employed at the Donaldson Publishing Company, is the latest entrant in the race for delegate to represent No. 21 at the I. T. U. convention at Albany, N. Y., next August. His petition for a place on the ballot has been filed with the secretary of the union.

The printing fraternity of the bay cities, together with their friends, are looking forward with active interest to the thirty-third anniversary of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, which is to be celebrated on Saturday evening, May 22, with an entertainment and dance at Native Sons' Hall, in Mason street, near Geary. A nonpareil program has been arranged, and the committee in charge feels confident that the coming affair will surpass any previous social event of the society. Professional talent has been secured from some of the leading vaudeville houses. A well-known jazz orchestra band of eight pieces has also been engaged for those who enjoy dancing. George M. Hearst, a past president of the society, is at the head of the general committee in charge of the arrangements, with George A.

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Tracy as vice-chairman, George E. Mitchell, secretary, and Leo Michelson, treasurer. On the same committee also are Harry T. Darr, Peter J. Cotter, William T. Hearst, Albert Springer and John W. Kelly. Fred F. Bebergall, the State secretary of the American Legion and also a past president of the Mutual Aid, with Charles E. Cantrell and Virgil Sawyer, are in charge of the entertainment part of the program. Heading other committees are: William T. Hearst, floor; Harry T. Darr, music and hall; Albert Springer, printing; John W. Kelly, reception, and Peter J. Cotter, publicity. A. R. Chenoweth, C. L. J. Brown, E. L. Hamilton and J. F. Patterson are among other Oakland members who are assisting toward making the affair a success.

CRACKER BAKERS No. 125.

The Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 has accepted a compromise offer of the employers, providing for an increase of 50 cents a day for the men and 25 cents a day for the girls. The union desires to impress upon trade unionists of California that the National Biscuit Co. is unfair and unworthy of their patronage.

PICKETING INJUNCTION ASKED.

The Johnson Gear Company, 735 Folsom street, petitioned the Superior Court Monday to enjoin the International Association of Machinists' Local No. 68 from picketing its place of business. Superior Judge James M. Troutt issued a temporary restraining order and today will hear arguments on a permanent injunction.

OPEN SOUP KITCHENS.

Because of the importation of Mexican peons, soup kitchens have been opened in San Antonio, Tex. These Mexicans are being imported under the guise of a labor shortage in the cotton and other sections. They drift to the cities and are being used to beat down living standards.

The Swiss Turn Society, an organization having many union men in its membership, gave its usual non-union dance last Sunday at Mission Turn Hall, 18th and Valencia streets, with a "scab" orchestra. All efforts to induce the society to employ union musicians have been unsuccessful.

Demand the Union Label.

"MUSICAL NOTES."

The Musicians' Union is exerting every energy in support of the ordinance to be voted on by the Supervisors on Monday, to transfer the control of "dance permits" from the Police Commissioners, where it now is, back to the Supervisors, where it originally was, and where it ought to be. Many unemployed musicians complain that they are without employment through the action of the Police Commissioners, who, without any valid reasons, refuse to grant permits to responsible citizens desirous of entering the dance business. Through the closing up of cafes and other amusement enterprises, on account of the "dry" laws, many musicians have been thrown out of employment and the union feels that its members are being injured by the prohibitive attitude of the Police Commissioners in the matter of dance permits. Dancing, as a business, is legitimate, and as a pastime it is enjoyed by people in all walks of life, and the fair name of this city has never suffered through it yet. If it is right for one man to conduct dancing, it is equally fair for another man to have the same privilege, if it is conducted orderly and within the law. It is reasonable to believe that the Supervisors, elected by the people, are fully able to judge who is and who is not entitled to permits, and they will, at least, allow an application to be made, which is not permitted now, as the intended applicant now must get permission from the Police Commissioners to file an application. If the Supervisors can be trusted with the many great projects now being handled by them so successfully, they can be depended upon to handle the "dance permits" satisfactorily.

A novel feature, in these days of jazz, is the new idea introduced by the Colonial Dancing Club in their weekly socials given every Tuesday night at Druid's Hall, at 44 Page street, where "jazzing" is cut out and all the old-fashioned dances of years ago are danced to the music of a splendid union orchestra playing the old-time melodies that brought happiness in bygone days. Membership in the Colonial Dancing Club is free, but dues are charged on dancing nights to defray expenses. The schottische, polka, heel-and-toe, the dreamy waltzes and other old-fashioned dances are enjoyed immensely by the happy crowds who attend. The idea is novel and quite successful.

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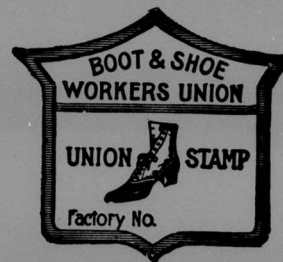
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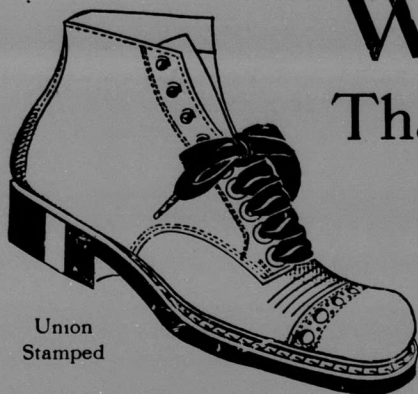
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IN SUPPORT OF TEACHERS.

A telegram was received this week from New York informing the Teachers' Federation of San Francisco that the labor movement of New York City is in hearty sympathy with the cause of the teachers in affiliating with organized labor. The telegram reads as follows: "Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, representing three hundred fifty thousand wage workers, is with you in the struggle against the corporate interests which are trying to sap the intellectual life of the American nation by attempting to destroy the teachers' unions. Appeal presented to the American Federation of Labor to render all moral and financial assistance. ERNEST BOHN, Secretary."

LABORERS WANT MORE.

The question of an increase of wages of 50 cents per day for the members of the United Laborers' Union is now before the contractors of the city. A number of them have already conceded the new rate, which is \$6.50 per day, while others are hesitating.

GAS WORKERS.

Gas Workers' Union has received an increase for members working for the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. of 50 cents per day, to date from April 1.

ATTENTION BLACKSMITHS.

Blacksmiths' Union No. 46 of Fresno has issued a warning to all blacksmiths and helpers to stay away from that city because there is a strike on and the employers are endeavoring to get mechanics from the outside. Proper notice will be given if the strike is settled, but no attention should be paid to stories put in circulation by the employers.

DUNCAN APPOINTED.

The President has nominated First Vice-President Duncan of the American Federation of Labor to membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Duncan was appointed to one of the two new positions on the commission resulting from its enlargement to nine members by the Cummins-Esch Railroad Bill. His term will end on December 31, 1924. The appointment must be confirmed by the Senate. The appointee has been on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor since 1894, when he was elected second vice-president at the Denver convention. He represented the Baltimore Federation of Labor at the time. During his 26 years of service as an American Federation of Labor official his activities are a part of the history of the trade union movement.

It is better to wear out than to rust out.

RETIREMENT BILL PASSED.

Passage by the House of Representatives late last Friday, by a vote of 273 to 53, of the Sterling-Lehlbach bill for retirement of federal civil service employees brought to a victorious end a twenty-year campaign on this subject by the government workers and numerous outside supporting organizations. The bill passed the Senate April 3rd.

Its enactment will mean, it is estimated, the immediate retirement of about 7,000 aged men and women, some of them so feeble they have had for years to be taken to their desks in wheel chairs. Existing conditions, it is argued, which retain the aged employees on the rolls beyond the period of their usefulness, represent the most expensive and unsatisfactory pension system in the world.

The Sterling-Lehlbach bill provides for the retirement of the superannuated employees of the United States civil service upon an annuity of \$720 a year for those whose salary has averaged \$1200 a year or more, and who have been in the service not less than 30 years. For shorter service at lower salary the annuity ranges downward to a minimum of \$180 a year, and the bill contains a provision also for the payment of a greater annuity than \$720 to those employees whose contributions to the retirement fund would purchase more.

The age of retirement, as the bill passed the house, is 65, except that mechanics, letter carriers and postal clerks are to be retired at 62, and railway mail clerks at 60. In the Senate an amendment was attached, on motion of Senator Smoot of Utah, making the age of retirement for all employees 70 years. This difference in the age provision will have to be reconciled in conference.

The cost of the annuity to the employees will be borne partly by the government and partly by the employees, the latter to be assessed 2 1/2 per cent of their salaries. An amendment to increase this assessment to 6 per cent, so that the employees would bear the whole cost, was offered by Representative Black of Texas, but was defeated by a vote of 80 to 40.

An amendment proposing to exclude from the provisions of the bill employees belonging to organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was offered by Representative Blanton of Texas, but showed only six votes on final roll call, although 22 members had voted for it in committee of the whole, where there was no roll call. The six members who voted for the Blanton amendment were Blanton, Garner, Mansfield and Rayburn of Texas and Garrett of Tennessee, Democrats; and French of Idaho, Republican.

MANY IDLE IN SEATTLE.

There are ten carpenters for every job in Seattle, according to information received from the Carpenters' District Council of Seattle. The Northwest unionists say:

"Owing to the closing down of all shipyards in this district and the anti-union fight being made by the associated industries against all unions, especially the building trades, there are ten men for every job in Seattle, with very little work under construction. We are trying to hold our union shop conditions and will be successful if our union brothers will assist us by staying away from Seattle.

"If your traveling brothers must come to the Northwest, they had better bring money enough to live on and feed some of the men already here.

"This is your fight as well as ours, and you will assist us by posting these notices in the most conspicuous places."

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